



ACETYL BROMIDE

UN 1716

Shipping Name: Acetyl Bromide
Other Names: Acetic acid bromide
Ethanoyl bromide



- WARNING!** • **POISON! BREATHING THE VAPORS CAN KILL YOU! SKIN AND EYE CONTACT CAUSES SEVERE BURNS AND BLINDNESS!**
- Firefighting gear (including SCBA) provides NO protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel
 - **DO NOT USE WATER! REACTS VIOLENTLY WITH WATER TO FORM TOXIC HYDROGEN BROMIDE GAS!**

Hazards:

- Highly flammable
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback
- Vapors in confined areas (e.g., tanks, sewers, buildings) may explode when exposed to fire
- Combustion products include toxic and corrosive hydrogen bromide

Awareness and Operational Level Training

Response:

- **Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim**
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Remove all ignition sources
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- Evacuate the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Colorless liquid
- Sharp, unpleasant acrid smell
- Sinks in water and reacts violently with water to produce acetic acid and toxic and corrosive hydrogen bromide
- Highly flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Attacks and corrodes wood and most metals in the presence of moisture

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water well away from the release to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- Approach fire with extreme caution; consider letting fire burn
- Do not allow water to come in contact with the material; if material is on fire, use dry chemical to extinguish. If water must be used, use in flooding quantities
- If material is not leaking, cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- **Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim**
- **Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed**
- **Decontaminate the victim as follows:**
 - ♦ **Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available**
 - ♦ **Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes**
 - ♦ **Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes**
 - ♦ **Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit**
- **Seek medical attention**
- **Toxic effects may be delayed**
- **For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing**

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